

MCKENNEY'S HAWAIIAN DIRECTORY.

The new "Hawaiian Directory," compiled and edited by Mr. Frederick Bagot, is in course of distribution. It includes a city directory of Honolulu, and the name and occupation of the adult male population of this island; also the name and addresses of planters, plantation and mill companies, merchants, ranchers, mechanics, and the leading residents of the other Islands, together with statistical descriptions of the enterprises and industries of the Kingdom, and a few interesting descriptive notes of travel of the several points of interest on the Islands. The directory proper opens on page 81, the preceding pages being devoted to advertisements, statistical and descriptive matter. One hundred and forty-seven pages are devoted to Honolulu and the island of Oahu, the names being arranged alphabetically. Looking at the A's first, the preponderance of Chinese names is at once observable, and, in our opinion, nine-tenths of them could have been omitted with advantage. Such names as Afong, C. merchant, and Ah Fook, C. member of the firm of Chulan & Co., and many others, deserve a place in our city directory, but why the pages should be filled with a dozen Achongs, and a similar number of Ah Sams, Ah Sins and Ah Wais, who respectively fill the positions of cooks (?) domestic servants, washermen, and poi manufacturers, we fail to see the utility. In fact, under the head of "A" Chinese names occupy twelve pages out of fifteen. The remainder of the Honolulu portion of the Directory is well arranged and apparently very complete. After turning over another twenty-five pages of advertisements the directory of Hawaii is opened. Mr. Bagot begins this portion of his work, after an extract from Thrum's Annual and a table of distances by Mr. Lydgate, by some memoranda of a tour of the island. The Kohala District is described by himself, while he quotes in full the notes descriptive of Hamakua that appeared in the PACIFIC COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER last year. Thirty-five pages are devoted to the residents on Hawaii, followed by advertisements of business men on that island.

Maui comes next in order in the directory, and the description of the island comprises 40 pages. The business men on that island give evidence of their enterprise and foresight by advertising largely.

The islands of Kauai and Niihau have received the careful attention of the compiler, and the descriptive part is principally original and extremely interesting. It is a pity that in referring to the gentleman who compiled a directory and published a voluminous "itinerary" in 1880, there should be a misprint in the name. It certainly could not have been intentional, as Mr. Bagot could not possibly intend to hurt the feelings of one engaged in a similar profession to himself.

Molokai and Lanai are briefly described, and the inhabitants enumerated on three pages. The few remaining pages are devoted to advertisements, all of which are got up in the very best style.

The work is dedicated to His Majesty King Kalakaua. In the preface the compiler, Mr. Bagot, is pleased to acknowledge the very liberal patronage of the Honolulu business men, and also gratefully acknowledges "the unbounded generosity, consideration, hospitality and kindly assistance from the Government, the press and everybody else." In return, he has furnished a comprehensive directory that will be found of extreme value in every counting house, store, dwelling house, and also on every plantation in the Islands. The typographical work is of a very superior character, while there are but comparatively few typographical errors, which is all the more noteworthy from the fact that there was no one acquainted with the spelling of native names to correct the proof sheets.

We hope this is but the forerunner of a similar work to appear in annual editions.

MCKENNEY'S PACIFIC COAST DIRECTORY.

This comprehensive work is now being distributed in connection with the Hawaiian Directory. It contains 1,490 pages, comprising the names of merchants, manufacturers, professional men and officials

in 3,000 cities, towns and villages of California, Oregon, Nevada, Washington Territory, British Columbia, Idaho, Montana, Utah, Arizona, and New Mexico—eight territories and three States. The work includes a full business directory of San Francisco, occupying 416 pages. In this department all the leading business houses and individuals are enumerated.

As stated in the preface "a book that is worthy public esteem needs no apology." It bears evidence of hard work and careful study in its compilation and will be found invaluable to all merchants and traders on these islands having business with the coast.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

PARIS, April 24, 1884.

It was with something akin to a painful surprise that the Encyclical onslaught against Free Masonry has been received by those who have been the most fervent admirers of the tact, lucidity, and moderation of Leo XIII. in the difficult position made for his theocratic ideas of government in this realistic age, where thought, writing, speech and reunions, are so free. To attribute these "Satanic workmen"—the free masons, the authorship of the equalising or levelling tendencies of the times is, on the part of His Holiness, to ignore what are really the acting forces, and where originate the currents of that influence which impels modern society and peoples.

There was a time when free masonry played a political role. That was the epoch when freedom of action and of speech did not exist, and then the 'lodges' became a refuge for the advocates of such liberties. To-day nothing is concealed; for publicity, as for the *sapient*, nothing is sacred. All is concocted in the open day. Socialistic, revolutionary, anarchic, and dynamic advocates have no greater unrelenting opponents, than the free masons. Only last week these stormy petrels of our civilization, were denounced by the masonic lodge of the Saone-et-Loire, in scathing and vigorous terms; so much so, that Leo XIII. himself might have signed that anathema. And the revolutionists who have an hereditary, a Shylock hate against the masons, are also the most uncompromising foes of every Church and every creed.

His Holiness, in signalling out free masonry as the disturbing agent of the revolutions of society, unconsciously imparts to it an importance to which it can lay no claim. Its history since its birth, really about 150 years ago, proves its cosmopolitan, non-political, and non-sectarian character. The late Pope Pius IX. was, when simply "young mastai," a brother of the mystic tie. Monarchs, princes, dignitaries of the Church even did not disdain to tie on their masonic aprons. The royal families of England Prussia, and the Netherlands, have ever contributed members to the craft: Louis XVI., Louis XVIII., Charles IX., the Napoleons I. and III., Louis Philippe I., Leopold I., of Belgium, and Abd-el-Kader, were free and accepted masons. And the unexclusive character of masonry may be judged from the following samples of membership: Prince Charles Edward Stuart, who founded a lodge at Arras; Washington, Berryer, Franklin, the Lafayettes, Laplace, Voltaire, Gambetta, Jules Ferry, the Abbe Sieyes, Paul Jones, Moche, Nelson, Meyerbeer, Tom Paine, Humboldt, Mirabeau, Dr. Guillotine, who did not invent, but recommended the adoption of that instrument, Garibaldi, Jules Favre, Marshal Canrobert, Danton, Massena, Bernadotte, Marshal Saxe, etc. Such personages representing opinions as diverse as their social standing.

Fauverty said free masonry was a universal religion; it would be more accurate to describe it, a cosmopolitan club, where right good fellows meet for convivial ends, supplemented by charitable works. Songs that would delight Goethe or Burns, stories and occasionally the discussion of social questions, replace cards and billiards. Free masonry whether philosophical or philanthropic, open or secret, has penetrated into all countries of the globe, with the spirit of progress and liberty of the eighteenth century. It has for aim, the moral and material amelioration of man; for principles, the laws of human progress; for ideas, tolerance, fraternity, and liberty, without distinction of religious faiths, political creeds, nationalities or social distinctions. It is the friend of the rich and poor, only exacting that they be virtuous.

The Grand Orient, which is the Grand Lodge of France, has had a chequered career. Its foundation was laid in 1725, by Lord Derwentwater, but the first lodge in France, and which was at the same time the first on the continent, was organized at Dunkirk, in 1721, by the same Nobleman. Indeed free masonry is an essentially English institution, and was propagated throughout the world by the British nobility. The Grand Orient excluded no candidate on account of his creed, so that Helvetius the materialist, and Lalande the atheist, could accept the formulas. Imitating Plato, the Divinity was called the "Grand Architect," leaving to each to interpret that appellation, following his church or his philosophy. The Grand Orient is now essentially democratic, and since a score of years, secular, that is to say, it does not exact belief in a Personal God as a test of membership.

The council of the Grand Orient, consists of 50 members; it connects with 315 lodges. There are about ten thousand free mason lodges in the world, possessing ten millions of members. There are very few rites and ceremonies in French lodges, such being considered infantile, and fever grades. There are no more legends. The story of Adam and Eve being the first, impossible to go further back, masons, and the Garden of Eden the first lodge; of Noah being the founder, after the deluge, then Moses, Zoroaster, Isis, Ceres, Proserpine, Iacchus, &c. are, for intelligent Masons, nursery tales. In the same category may be placed Hiram, the architect of Solomon's temple. Hiram was not an architect at all, but a metal worker, whose services came into play when the building was erected. All these myths are only destined to heighten the lustre of the order, by an illustrious genealogy or allegories, and to feed the imagination, while keeping warm the enthusiasm of apprentices. Similarly with secrets and signs. There were no secret societies in ancient times, and but very little brotherhood since traveling did not exist. As for the secrets, he who runs may read them in the official organs of the craft, where the rules and regulations of the lodges, their days of meeting, their places of dining, the programme of all their business is duly set forth. It is not by peculiar shakes of the hand, rubbing of the nose, scratching of the head, and treading on the feet, that a mason on tramp gains admission into a French lodge or obtains help. He must produce credentials. Further: during the reign of Louis XV. women were admitted to be masons, and the Duchesse de Bourbon was a Grand "Mistress."

As for sashes, aprons, gloves, jewelry, etc., such pomp and circumstance count for little here; they are regarded as the out-come of human vanity, ranked with the rattle, which pleases the child, or the plaything that delights the youth. Masonry appears to have really originated from the break up of the building guilds in Italy during the Middle Ages. Then the workmen wandered over Europe, seeking employment; they had signs to recognize one another as fellow-countrymen, and so claiming, if required, succor. The clergymen utilized these wandering artisans to erect churches, and even joined their fraternal corporations, the better to aid the needy. Such is the history of Strasbourg Cathedral. The word "mason" is derived from "hammer" or "a nail," and "Tiler," the Cerberus, or lieter functionary, comes from the French *tailleur de pierre*, or stone-cutter.

More interest is given to the teasing and thwarting game played by the foreigners in Egypt at the expense of England, than to Suakim or the changes in the Pekin cabinet. Englishmen here of every political shade are terribly down in the mouth, at the despicable policy of their Government in Egypt. It seems the fear to wound the susceptibilities of France, paralyses England's action. There was a time she thought more of her own susceptibilities. The loan that the Prussian Credit Mobilier has negotiated for Russia is viewed as securing the latter's good will in Prussia's intention to sweep Holland and the Luxemburg into the Commercial Union. There is not much of a difference between a Zollverein and a Protectorate. Possessed of the Luxemburg, the only badly shut door is

firmly closed to any ugly rush from the French into Fatherland.

France commences to feel there is something serious in the threats of Australia to close her ports against French ships, if France, votes the Recidiviste bill, and which she certainly will. This will allow the Government to help itself to some groups of islands in the Australian seas, and there set loose ship loads, all ready, of out-casts. Such new cess-pools for the moral immondities of France, Australians will not permit, either to France or any other nation. Every country must dispose of at home the filth it engenders in its midst. No French settlements can exist near Australia, in presence of an hostile Australia. Now the Southern Cross must speak very bluntly, not to France, but to the English Government; but what she means to do, she is resolved to execute, come weal, come woe. The belief prevails here, that England being paralysed by the complications in Egypt, now is the time to recast the map of the world, and grin at English protests and her international soft soap. If England "lets down" Australians, the latter, by imitating the "solid men of Boston," could set Europe in a blaze, and set out the Eastern question in point of danger and tremendous consequences.

A Mr. Stuart Cumberland is here giving *seances* in "Thought Reading." He puzzles the groundlings. Is there no enterprising newspaper to utilize him? What a capital interviewer he would make. Set him to see through public men—Bismarck and the Grand Old Man. All that would be more interesting than dealing with "dudes" and desma'selles.

Other "novelty": Madame Blavatsky, a Russo-American, has arrived to found a "Salvation Army." Marchale Booth had better look to her *baton*. Madame Blavatsky's new doxy is called Theosophy. It is not by any means new, either in name or doctrine, for France. It commenced with Paracelsus at the beginning of the sixteenth century, and was "played out" by the eighteenth century. Theosophy is not theology; it is not a science leading up to, but that which comes from God, which is inspired by Him, without being the object of positive revelations. The religion has two degrees, one popular and theologic; the other philosophic and mystic. Mysticism is an undying fact in human nature, manifesting itself at all epochs under a thousand different forms. The old creed revived by the Russian visitor, or apostle, is a mixture of enthusiasm and observation of nature, tradition, alchemy, theology, medicine, and metaphysics; all this and a church in a two-story back, on a fifth story, in a by-street, explains why the detectives pounced on the lady as an arch-nihilist.

Two "Invincibles" have fought an "illigant duel" in the Bois de Boulogne; weapons, swords. What a pity "shillelahs" were not chosen—that would have been quite a *premiere* for Parisians. One adversary accused the other of being an "incipient informer." The doctor's case of instruments was limited to a top coat and a bottle of "mountain dew."

Other sensation consisted of an "Invincible" marriage; Kathleen was given away to a Parnellite. There were 200 guests at the wedding; four, however, were expelled, although they had on the wedding garment, and contributed a few keepsakes, that were very much admired, to the *corbeille*. The unfortunates were from Scotland Yard—their town house is there.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE LOSS OF THE S. S. STATE OF FLORIDA.

The following is the official report of James Allen, the third officer of the State of Florida: "We left New York on the 12th of April, with about one hundred and sixty-seven passengers, and crew, and a full general cargo. All went well until the night of the 18th instant, when, at 11:30 o'clock, we came in collision with the bark Pomona, of Chatham, N. B., Captain Hettburn. Both ships went down almost instantly, and out of the steamer's passengers and crew only forty-four, including the stewardess, managed to escape in the boats; and out of the bark's crew of fifteen only the captain and two seamen were saved. The next morning the bark was observed bottom up. The survivors after being thirty-five hours in boats without food or water, were rescued by the Norwe-

gian bark Theresa, of Christiansa, from that port, bound to Quebec. On the 22nd twenty-four of them were transferred on board the ship Louisa, of and from Cardiff for Quebec, where they remained until May 5th, when they were taken on board the Titania, bound for Quebec. It is believed that 135 lives were lost."

DETAILS OF THE DISASTER.

The third officer, James Allen: The night on which the disaster occurred was clear, though moonless, and the sea was smooth as glass. He retired to his bunk at 8 o'clock, leaving Chief Officer Thompson in charge of the deck. At about 11:10 o'clock he heard signals suddenly given to stop the steamer's engines, followed by a fearful crash. He rushed on deck, and the first thing he noticed was a red light pretty close on the starboard bow. At the same moment he heard the chief officer's voice and the cry of "collision." He then perceived a bark, which had run into them go down. This bark, he afterwards learned from its captain and two of its crew, who were picked up and saved, was the Pomona, of Chatham, N. B., bound to Liverpool. Running to the side of his own vessel, he endeavored to ascertain the damage, and perceiving an immense gaping hole, into which the sea was fast pouring, and feeling, as he said himself that the steamer was a "goner," at once hurried to the captain, who immediately gave orders to get out the boats, four of which were down in fifteen minutes, when the State of Florida keeled over to port and went down stern first. As near as he could calculate the disaster occurred in latitude 49 deg. north, longitude 36½ deg. west, or about one hundred and twenty miles off the Irish coast, as when the last bearings were taken that day they were about 49 deg. 50 north, and longitude 38 deg. 35, west. As the vessel went down, all on deck, including the captain, were washed off by the sea.

SAILING OF THE "ALERT."

On the 10th instant, the Arctic steamer Alert took its departure from New York as the supply ship of the expedition sent in search of the missing Greely party. By order of the Secretary of War, a national salute of 21 guns was fired from Fort Columbus, in New York harbor, in recognition of the generosity of the English Government in presenting the vessel to the United States Government for the interesting and humane purpose. As a further aid to the expedition, the English Board of Officers appointed to consider it, has published a report of 190 pages, containing evidence and recommendations obtained from distinguished Arctic authorities of different nationalities.

The Alert is the last of the fleet forming the Greely Search Expedition to sail. There are some hopes that tidings of Greely's safety may be received at Upernivik. If there shall be nothing of the kind, then Commodore Schley, commanding the expedition, will push north through Melville Bay as fast as the ice will permit him. He is fortunately untrammelled by any department instructions, and is left to carry out the humane objects of the expedition. Hearty good wishes for a full measure of success to the Alert accompanied her officers and crew as they steamed out of New York harbor.

FAST TIME FROM QUEENSTOWN TO NEW YORK.

Under the old system of low-pressure marine engines, ocean steamers were considered as making fast passages between New York and Queenstown when the trip occupied from ten to twelve days. The introduction of compound marine engines has, however, shortened these passages materially until the steamer Oregon, of the Guion Line, last month made the fastest passage yet on record between Queenstown and New York (Sandy Hook), steaming the distance of 2,861 miles in six days ten hours and ten minutes, an average of nearly nineteen miles an hour for the whole distance, or four hundred and sixty-one miles per day. Until very recently, this speed was not equalled between San Francisco and Omaha by rail, and is not now on some of the railroad lines of California.

The six days' steaming by the Oregon, from Queenstown, were as follows:—440, 460, 455, 470, 469, 472 miles. This splendid steamship is commanded by Captain Price, Commodore of the Guion line. She was built by John Elder & Co., who first made a success of compound marine engines. The steamer was finished last year. She is 520 feet long, 54 feet beam, and 40 feet 9 inches in depth. Her gross measurement is 7500 tons. She has three cylinders, one 70 and two 104 inches each, with